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WELLESLEY

COLLEGE News



Vol. LVIII

WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS, WELLESLEY, MASS., OCT. 29, 1964

No. 6



Frankie Walton '66 and Phyllis Grant cast votes last Monday in the all-school Mock Election sponsored by Forum.
by Marion Brenner '66

Johnson Prevails In Mock Election

by Cynthia Van Hazinga '65

Wellesley gave a whopping margin of victory to Lyndon Johnson in the Forum-sponsored mock presidential election held last Monday. Of the 1145 students who voted, 76.4% backed Johnson and 23.6% supported Goldwater.

The last time Wellesley students elected a Democratic candidate by straw vote was in 1892, when the college went for Grover Cleveland.

Total Vote Higher

The total vote for Johnson was slightly higher than the student vote 76.8%. It was raised by the voting record of members of the Academic Council, which ranged themselves 94.1% behind President Johnson.

Forum divided the voting by class and category. Results show 83.9% of the senior class to be for Johnson and only 16.1% for Goldwater. 81.4% of the junior class voted for Johnson and 18.6% against him; the sophomores voted 74.4% to 25.6%, and the freshmen voted 68.8% to 31.2%.

Texas Freshmen

Further breakdown by state and class is reported for crucial states. The only group to give Barry Goldwater a winning vote was the freshmen from Texas, who cast 63.6% of their 11 votes for the Senator. 100% of Wellesley's Arizona vote went to President Johnson.

Of the 99 members of the non-academic staff who voted, 69.9% backed Johnson.

Turn-out Low

Only 51.5 of those eligible to vote cast ballots on Monday, in contrast

to 72% who voted in 1960. 65.1% of all students and 21.1% of the Academic Council and staff voted.

317 members of the class of 1968 voted; 316 sophomores; 295 juniors; and 217 seniors. 99 staff members and 68 members of the Academic Council cast the non-student vote.

Republican Tradition

This year's Democratic landslide is a clear reversal of the Wellesley tradition. In 1960, 55% polled were for Nixon. At that time the student vote was 56% Republican and the faculty vote 79% Democratic.

In 1952 and 1956, Wellesley supported Eisenhower and in 1940, 1944, and 1948 gave large majorities to Dewey. Students turned down Franklin Roosevelt with complete consistency, but in 1932 gave Socialist candidate Norman Thomas a close second to Hoover.

Collegiate Trend

Wellesley's swing to Johnson may be part of a trend among area schools. Last week Harvard voted 86% for Johnson and Radcliffe 93%. Johnson received only 51% of the total vote at MIT where there was a large Republican protest vote for Henry Cabot Lodge, but received 65% of the Johnson-Goldwater vote.

Students at Mount Holyoke polled 74.1% for Johnson and 18.5% for Goldwater. According to last week's Mount Holyoke News, the college has supported a Republican since Abraham Lincoln captured the straw vote in 1860.

Political Spotlight On NY Election; Parties' Futures Ride on Outcome

by Ellen Boneparth '66

New York politics attract some degree of national attention every election year, but 1964 seems to be focussed on New York at every possible level of the political scene, raising some vital questions.

On the national level, the speculation centers on the margin of Johnson's victory and whether a landslide for the President will sweep other Democratic candidates into office on his coattails. More than state-wide interest has been aroused by the Kennedy-Keating Senatorial race. Voters are asking if resentment over the "carpet-bagger" issue will be great enough to defeat the former Attorney-General. Finally, the question most vital to all the Republican candidates in the state has been how to handle the Goldwater nomination.

Republican Dilemma

New Yorkers have faced and met the decision of whether or not to support the Republican national ticket in several ways. There is some unqualified support for Goldwater, but it is mainly concentrated in pockets of up-state New York. Governor Rockefeller and many other Republicans have paid lip-service to party unity, but have rejected any active participation in the Goldwater campaign. "Moderate Republicans" such as Senator Keating and Congressman John Lindsay of Manhattan have pledged to run on their own records, in Lindsay's words "without reference to the national ticket."

A more recent development in the campaign, the tremendously successful voter registration drive, also has Republicans worried. The great-

est increases in new registrations took place in the suburbs of New York City, areas where Democratic strength came to the front for the first time in 1960. For instance, Negroes in great numbers have registered this year in Westchester County due to the efforts of the Urban League.

Unusual Issues and Races

The campaigns this year have revolved around several new and controversial issues. In addition to the "carpetbagger" discussion, the New York Senatorial race has highlighted the questions of reapportioning state legislatures by population and of "bus-ing" in New York City public schools. Kennedy is in favor of reapportionment so that New York's enormous Democratic vote in urban areas will prevail, while Keating urges caution on the issue as he fears the loss of traditionally Republican support in the less-populated rural areas of up-state New York.

Neither candidate wants to take a firm stand on "bus-ing", the New York City School Board's plan to integrate schools by transporting students to all-white or all-Negro schools as they would both lose much support by either supporting or opposing this plan. Consequently, the two candidates have ambiguously announced their disapproval of "bus-ing long distances" and of "compulsory bus-ing."

What After 1964?

The existence of the Conservative Party in New York has made many races into three-sided campaigns.
(Continued on page Eight)

Democratic Standard-Bearers Blaze Trail Through Boston

Crowd of 300,000 Acclaims Johnson

by Jane Steidemann '65

More than 300,000 Johnson-Humphrey supporters lined Boston streets to welcome the President late Tuesday afternoon. According to Boston police reports, 80,000 persons squeezed together in downtown Post Office Square to hear (and, if lucky, to see) the Chief Executive as he eulogized the late President Kennedy and claimed that all John Kennedy's specific proposals have been put into law.

"No memory is more fresh, none so bright, none so mingles pain and gratitude, as that of John Fitzgerald Kennedy of Massachusetts," said the President.

The crowd which was clearly pro-
(Continued on page Seven)



Photo by Bob Dean Boston Globe

Humphrey Speaks To Boston Rally

by Cynthia Van Hazinga '65

Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey promised "wise, stable, experienced, and careful" government to a strongly partisan crowd of about 3,000 last Tuesday. Humphrey's appearance at the sparsely-attended state rally was met with wild enthusiasm from confident local Democrats and poster-waving students.

Referring to the obviously large concentration of college students in the audience, Senator Humphrey began by expressing appreciation for the "affectionate and loyal enthusiastic support of young people."

Central Issue

Humphrey's brief address was definitive rather than argumentative. "The central issue of this campaign," he said, "is which candidate is better prepared to assume the responsibilities of the American presidency. The choice is a simple one . . . between the irresponsibility and radicalism of Senator Goldwater and the sanity and responsibility of President Lyndon Johnson."

Playing to the composition of the crowd, Humphrey asked that all in favor of electing Lyndon Johnson president say aye. There were no nays audible in the affirmative roar that followed.

Perilous Times

Senator Humphrey defined the present as a perilous time when we events. Americans can not be sure, he declared, what policies the Kremlin will issue, how China will behave, or whether dangers of nuclear contamination will increase.
(Continued on page Four)

Wellesley To Host 50-College Swimming and Diving Clinic

The Wellesley pool will be kept busy this week-end with a synchronized swimming conference and a diving clinic.

Starting tomorrow delegates from fifty member colleges will gather for the Annual Conference of the Association of Synchronized Swimming for College Women. This years conference, entitled "Critique", celebrates the tenth year of the A.S.S.C.W.'s existence. It will attract swimmers from colleges as far away as North Carolina, Ohio and Toronto, Canada.

Workshops and Discussions

Delegates will participate in workshops in the pool, led by Miss Gladys Bean, Physical Education Department, McGill University, and Mrs. Anne Ross Fairbanks, former national diving champion. Discussion groups, led by Wellesley College delegates, will deal with various aspects of synchronized swimming. Participating in these "on-land-workshops" will be Mrs. Bertha Ida Fairbanks of the Physical Education Department at the University of Rochester, Miss Esther Wallace, of the Physical Education Department at the University of Massachusetts, and Miss Fern Yates, of the Physical Education Department of Barnard College and co-author of *Synchronized Swimming*.

Several swimming demonstrations will be given and then discussed by a panel critique. The panel will be composed of Miss Jean Appenzeller, Swimming Instructor at Vassar College, Paul Barstow, Lecturer in Speech and director of the Theatre at Wellesley College, Owen Jander, Assistant Professor of Music at Wellesley College, Miss Joanne Lunt, instructor of dance at Boston-Bouve College of Northeastern University; Henry Scott, technical director of the Theatre at Wellesley College; and the Moderator Miss Suzanne Wills, of Boston-Bouve College. The guests speaker at the closing banquet will be Mrs. Jessie Lie, chairman of the Physical Education Department at Mount Holyoke College.

Diving Clinic

On Saturday, Miss Anne Ross Fairbanks, well-known teacher, performer and author, will conduct a diving clinic at the pool. The clinic is open to the college community. Students in diving classes and A.A. divers will participate in the clinic.

Mrs. Fairbanks is a former National Woman's AAU Diving Champion and member of the All-American Swimming Team. She is a graduate of Barnard and Wellesley. She is the author of the latest text in women's diving, *Teaching Spring Board Diving*.

Four WBS broadcasters will be on the spot in Washington this Tuesday to relay up to the minute election news. As part of the University Broadcasting System, Nancy Adell '67, Linda Wyatt '66, Ann Medina '65 and Jean Creighton '65 will be sending information over the wires to Boston area. Harvard, MIT, Brandeis, Boston College and Boston University commentators will be doing the same. Direct NBC connection and wires to Volpe and Bellotti headquarters will provide additional immediate election results to be carried on WBS.

EDITORIALS

Coat Of Charms

The Wellesley tray, the Wellesley image, the Wellesley crew and now the culmination of all categorization — the *New Yorker* this week announces the Wellesley coat. With this coat, says John Meyer of Norwich, you can grace all required class meetings, weather the trip to the library and glorify the MTA. It is "a coat of such gentleness" to lend an air of dignity to Bleets games and conceal your beloved sweatshirt.

Its "expressive innocence" which touches the heart will definitely enthrall the dean and may not repel blind dates. In this coat there is no need to puzzle over the term "expressive innocence." It affirms that a woman's soul is her coat upon which doth show her discipleship to Pollyanna, her commitment to ministering unto tiny fallen birds and her unswerving dedication to higher learning. How admirable to have such an expres-

sive coat combining Rousseau's "Scotch greenness" and Descartes's complex lines with "expressive" spots of chicken glop and chocolate pudding to give international flavor.

Such a treasure as this coat must be cherished forever along with defaced textbooks, blue-striped towels and silverware accumulated from the kitchen. To permit eternal wear, John Meyer has fashioned the coat with "full length seams" to conceal student bulge for not four but forty years. For forty years, you will soften the hearts of all the world with your "gentle, innocent" demeanor. Your soul may be in turmoil, but your appearance will be "the eloquent smoothness of cream pouring from silver pitchers." Remembrances of skim milk, waxed cartons and aristocratic dorm teas with their cookie quotas can be retained forever only if you have a "Wellesley coat."

To Lunch Abroad

The new Student Education Committee program permitting students to entertain faculty members at lunch during the week goes into effect this Friday. The procedure is simple; tickets are available in the Information Bureau and should be requested a few days in advance. Guests may be taken to the Quad dorms, Munger, and Tower only,

but those from other houses may get transfers for themselves when getting tickets for the guests.

SEC has improved the system last year. Tickets are subject to no dormitory quota. Also, two lunch tickets can be used as one dinner ticket on odd nights (all but Tuesday and Sunday). The tickets are available to all students and all are welcomed to use them.

Films Foiled

Fine movies have become a vital art form which Wellesley would do well to recognize. Isolated and often bored, we badly need a foreign movies series; yet last year's foreign movies club died entangled in scheduling problems.

Eight days ago the Italian Club's proposal show the film classic, "The Bicycle Thief," also met with opposition. New objections were given: all Wellesley activities must be free in order to be equally available to all students.

Yet the educational value of such movies is so overwhelming that it should overcome objections of cost or of scheduling difficulties. Modern movies equal in creativity the theatre, music, and painting — and often combine all three. Bergman is as much a part of the background of the "well-rounded" person as Bach, or Byron.

Such a program seems particularly appropriate to a school like Wellesley, where even "big" weekends are empty, which is far from the city's opportunities, and which strives to become a stimulating "closely knit residential community," but may fail in this goal because of a lack of interest and activity to knit the community together. Seeing the need of such intellectual diversion, Wheaton and Brandeis have successfully initiated movie programs. Smith last year held a week-long crash series of experimental art films.

Such a series is financially practical. Admission would be only 25c-50c, a great savings over a Boston movie.

Moreover, Barn and the Entertainment Committee already charge admission, this belying the ideal of free admission to all Wellesley activities. Senate seems to recognize this financial problem.

However, the bugaboo of scheduling still exists.

After gaining College Government's tentative approval last winter, the foreign movies club was told that all of last year's and much of this year's schedule was too crowded for addition.

To eliminate this focal problem, *News* feels that movies should be allowed on previously restricted Tuesday nights, since films are at least as educational as lectures or concerts.

We feel that such a film series is vital. Faculty support has long been vociferous and strong. When "Henry IV" was shown here last year, student support was so strong that an overflow of students was turned away from Jewett.

Senate, in its recent meeting, seemed very ready to recognize the value of such movies. We hope they with the Scheduling Committee and the Administration, will re-examine the entire scheduling and payment systems and will overcome their objections in order to attain this greater value.

Boston Theatre Group Performs Two Nightmarish Short Plays

The Theater Company of Boston has done it again, but exactly what they've done remains a bit uncertain.

This promising young repertory company, beginning its fourth season in the Hotel Bostonian auditorium is now producing William Saroyan's "Talking to You" and Harold Pinter's "A Slight Ache," two one-act plays of small cast, minimal plot, and considerable import. Technical production is flawless, acting is generally convincing, and the plays themselves are moving and disturbing, despite a certain hollowness at their core.

Can the Blind See?

"Talking to You" is subtitled "A Dream," and has the incoherent but sometimes penetrating vision of a nightmare. The play revolves around the fumbblings toward reality of a small group of characters, each with some vital and symbolic defect.

Mel Hopson gives a convincing portrayal of the central character; Blackstone Boulevard, a young Negro prizefighter who is outwardly nonchalant, but inwardly troubled by his eventual discovery that "no man is a good man, no man in the whole world." As Tiger, a blind man who can see "only deeply," Jerome Raphael overcomes a tendency towards the pompous and becomes profoundly moving in a scene where he begins to realize the full extent of his blindness. Applause also goes to Brian Norman for his portrayal of the deaf child, Paul, and to Lazaro Perez, a young Cuban actor,

for his rendition of an earlyday Bob Dylan named the Crow.

"Were so Poorly Dreamed"

The world of "Talking to You" is a nightmare world in which each man wanders alone, tortured by the impossibility of knowing self, others, or truth. The ultimate irony is that even this torture may be unreal, for, as the Tiger says, "We think we're alive, but we're not. We're being dreamed . . . we're so poorly dreamed . . . and we care." The utter vanity of life is expressed in the final scene by Blackstone's death and Paul's cry: "What's the matter with everybody? I don't like it here. I don't like it anywhere!"

But such a universal lament cannot be successfully presented in the meager vehicle which Saroyan has chosen. Plot is nil, and characters are cardboard symbols, despite the actors' efforts to make them real. Saroyan stamped where he should have tiptoed. In trying to say so much, he has said very little.

A Symbolic Wasp?

Flora and Edward, the two central characters of "A Slight Ache," are would-be aristocrats who boast that, during the floods which destroyed half their town, "we lived on our own preserves, drank elderberry wine, and studied other cultures." The play deals with their encounter with an eerie old matchseller, who, in the final scene, changes places with Edward, who is last seen with bowed head, clutching a rusty tray of wet matches.

(Continued on page Seven)

Evening Features Three Art Forms: Robert Lowell Reads His Own Poetry

by Ellen Jaffe '66

The trouble with readings of written work is that the work is only heard once. The ear, unlike the eye, cannot go back or pause in mid-stream. This problem is perhaps most acute for short poems, in which the first image and the last shed light on each other. The sound of the human voice, however, often compensates for this by revealing what the eye does not catch. Both the conclusions held true for an excellent reading last Tuesday evening by Robert Lowell, poet and visiting Professor of English at Harvard, and two other members of the Harvard faculty, William Alfred, playwright, and Peter Taylor, short-story writer.

Drama, Lyric, Narrative

Sponsored by the Harvard Advocate, a literary magazine whose contributors have included such writers as T. S. Eliot and Conrad Aiken, the reading was held in Sanders Theatre.

Mr. Lowell commented that short stories and poems are "about some-

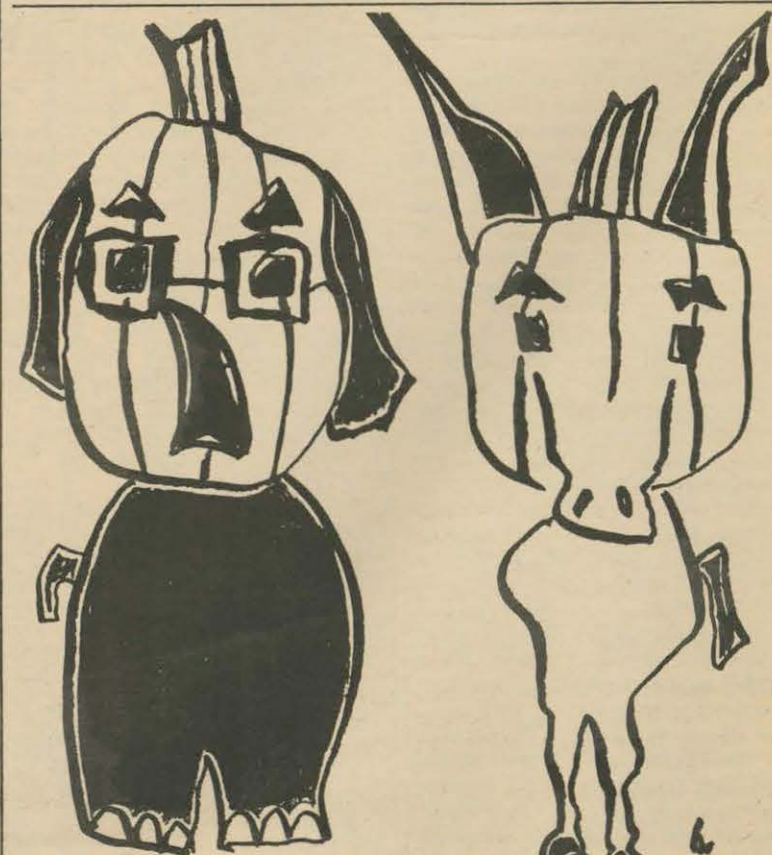
thing and have to be intelligible" — that is, they are sustained by "narrative and dramatic interest." A short poem need not have these qualities and "is meant to be read aloud but not really."

Read New Works

Mr. Lowell read six poems from his new book *For The Union Dead*. He qualified some as "obscure" but told the audience that their ideas of which were clear and which obscure might differ from his. Unlike some writers, Mr. Lowell gave a brief introductory explanation of each poem. "The Lesson" and "Those Behind Us" were concerned with growing up and looking back, the past as seen from the present. "Hawthorne" dealt with a more remote, more public, but equally real and living past.

"July in Washington" and "Law", although different in tone and imagery, both reflect man's desire to change his world, to regulate that which he is regulated by. "Fall 1961," Mr. Lowell said, expressed

(Continued on page Seven)



TRICK OR TREAT ??

WELLESLEY
COLLEGE *News*

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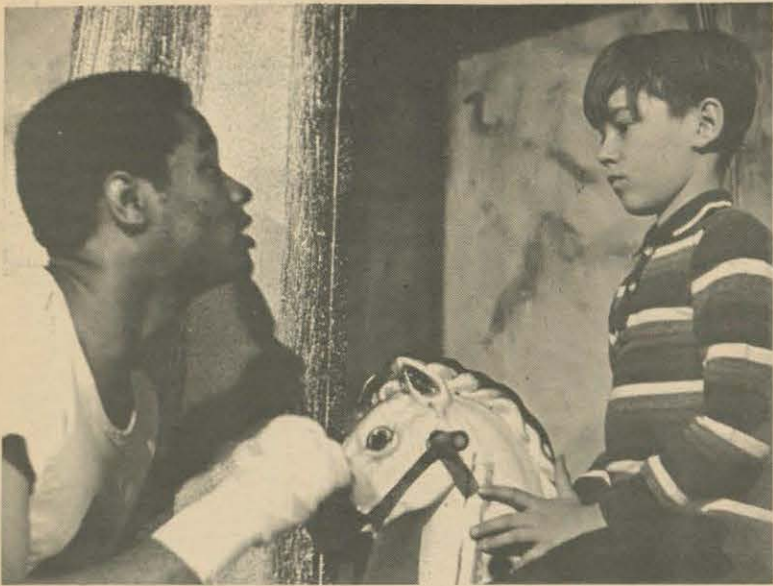
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"Talking To You"



Mel Hopson as Blackstone Boulevard addresses Brian Norman playing the deaf child in Saroyan's "Talking To You" at the Hotel Bostonian Playhouse. The play is reviewed on page two of this issue.

The Reader Writes

To the Editor:

You may mourn the passing of the rope drill, a tradition at Wellesley worthy of nostalgia, but I suggest you take a look at the campus around you and sigh for a passing tradition that, if younger, is more immediate to the College Community than the Quad's fire escapades.

I refer, of course, to the last year of The Gymsuit, for years the Twilight Zone of underclassmen. What else can testify to the devotion of the Wellesley student to the concept of the work week as opposed to the weekend? What has really driven the Wellesley girl so determinedly into her junior year? Why have crew and Modern Dance become so popular in the Physical Education department? Why should sophomore year be considered the year of the Identity Crisis and self-realization?

The Class of 1967 knows, Editor, and so, unfortunately, does the world. No one has ever eloped in The Gymsuit, but it is nevertheless a Wellesley tradition deserving recognition as it is courageously upheld by the Sophomore Class.

Sincerely,
Cathy Reisman, '67

To the Editor:

It has come to our attention that the campaign for morality in the United States has been temporarily stalled. In the interest, therefore, of promoting morality on the campus, we announce the formation of a new group, the Students for Moral America (SMA), under the auspices of the Mothers for Moral America. As part of the campaign, our immediate goal is the distribution and showing of the film "Choice", which depicts America's moral decay and which has temporarily been withdrawn from the television screen by the National Broadcasting Company network. The film is under-written by the National Citizens for Goldwater-Miller, although this group agreed to the censorship of certain scenes.

We, however, urge the showing of the film in its entirety. Such shots as "a woman in a topless bathing suit, views of pornographic book covers, strip-teasers in the final phases of their performances, and a man clad only in a fig leaf," (New York Times, Oct. 22, 1964, p. 45, col. 6, par. 2) are too blatant and evil to be omitted in the interests of good taste. THIS COUNTRY MUST ARM ITSELF AGAINST IMMORALITY!

Such incidents as speeding Lincoln Continentals spewing forth beer cans, scenes of violence, "looting and chaos in the streets; twisters gyrating in riotous abandon . . ." (NYT, Oct. 21, 1964, p. 35) must be exposed to the people of our nation.

Russell Walton, public-relations director of Citizens for Goldwater-Miller, stated: "Therefore the purpose of this film then is to portray and remind the people of something they already know exists, and that is the moral crisis in America . . . We want to just make them mad, make their stomachs turn . . . What we

are going to have to do in this movie," is to "take this latent anger and concern which now exists, build it up, and subtly turn and focus in on the man who drives 90 miles an hour with a beer can in his hand, pulls the ears of beagles, and leave them charged up to the point where they will want to go out and do something about it." (NYT, Oct. 21, 1964, p. 35.)

"Choice" cost \$65,000 to produce and \$35,000 to purchase the network time. In light of this as well as the extremely important nature of the movie's contents, we urge strongly that the entire film be shown to the whole country, and on the college campus in particular. The statement by Dem. Chairman Bailey, "Frankly I would rather trust the morality of my grandchildren to their parents than to the so-called Mothers for Moral America, who seem to be spending their time promoting money to put a salacious movie into the living rooms of America when they might accomplish more morality by taking their children and dogs for a romp in the colorful autumn woods," (NYT, Oct. 22, 1964, p. 45) is obviously a vain attempt to evade the ever-present reality of moral decay in this country. The SMA, as a prospective affiliate of the Mothers for Moral America, urges your support to expose the shockingly lewd, lascivious and immoral behavior of our time, to the people.

Jessica Wolf '65
Deborah Nicholson '65
Barbara Hatfield '66
Joan Nixon '65

To the Editor:

With the presidential election drawing closer and closer, there has been a growing hostility between the Goldwater and Johnson camps and an increasing tendency towards name-calling and irrational quarreling. Goldwater supporters irresponsibly label the Liberals "pink," and Johnson supporters, in turn, call the conservatives warmongers and segregationists. This shows a surprising lack of depth of thought and a complacent acceptance of oversimplified and misleading campaign slogans by those who profess to be the well informed members of our society. I am deeply disappointed in the immature and irresponsible attitude of our student body manifested in this type of behavior. Let us abandon the stereotyped jargon into which we have fallen and apply ourselves to a more intelligent pursuit of the problem. In other words, let us develop an informed attitude, by reading up on the policies of the two candidates, by keeping up with current events, by developing a rational understanding of the problems, national and international of our time, and last of all by coming to terms with our own principles. Then, when we discuss politics on campus, we will talk about it intelligently, as mature and responsible citizens which is, after all, what we are.

Marianne Francis '65

To the Editor:

We had just come back from a "filling" dinner of "chicken glop" and sat down for a few minutes to digest it, before beginning the nightly grind, and then the carillon began to play. First came a medley of songs from "Oliver!", then three or four of the nostalgic type, lights-dim, teary-eyed songs — all played with a great deal of feeling and musical accomplishment — quite a change from some of the past renditions of hymns and twice-a-week favorites! So we decided to write our first "Letter to the Editor" and thank the carilloneurs for some imagination, skill, and a pleasant after-dinner interlude, and to urge them to keep up the vast improvement that has been evident this year.

Peacefully,
Nancy Bloom '67
Jo Tvey '67
Susan Genns '67
Ann Medina '65

To the Editor:

Once upon a time there were two valleys, divided by an unconquerable mountain. One valley was very great, not only in physical size but in accomplishments for its people. The other valley was quite small. Unlike the great valley with its many roads of access, the small valley had but one — and a narrow, outmoded road it was. You see, the small valley used to be a large valley also, but gradual, unexplainable transformations have caused it to become smaller and smaller, excluding many citizens who now have no valley at all.

Because of the impassable mountain, there was no means of communication between the valleys. It was as if they were in different countries. While the great valley was eager to help and be helped in its common goal of progress and freedom for all people, the small valley was very suspicious of any new ideas. In truth, there was but one mode of action in little valley — the right way, and all others were considered left . . . behind.

Like the great valley though, the small valley was also dedicated to freedom, so much so that every citizen of little valley watched every other citizen of little valley to make certain everyone was constantly on guard for freedom. Their valley motto was a motivating force: "Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice."

Just looking at a person from each valley, you or I could not tell who lived where, but the minute a citizen from little valley opened his mouth, one knew where he belonged. It was his teeth, you see. They weren't strong and healthy. Consequently, this affected his whole outlook.

One day a group of scientists decided to investigate the cause of the differences between the two valleys. All types of studies were made and astounding results were found: Great valley was nourished by many healthy streams, containing vital minerals for growth. Little valley was nourished by but one stream. Analysis of this stream revealed the problem. The essential minerals to be found in all good streams were there but the additional presence of gold in the water proved most harmful to the citizens of the little valley.

By now, little valley had grown smaller and smaller, with fewer and fewer people, but those few people either could not or would not remember the days when they belonged to a great valley. The staunch few refused any aid and decided to keep the same water supply, even though it meant inevitable destruction. The people of big valley — "Oh, dear, there, there, child, no need to cry for the people of the little valley. This is a fantasy. Remember?"

Susan Levin '67

WBS will be on the alert Tuesday night to bring complete campaign coverage. Due to special hook-ups with NBC and party headquarters, returns should be on the air one half hour before other major radio networks. Broadcasting will begin early in the evening and will continue until conclusive returns are in. Tune in to 640 on your AM dial.

Vance Packard Relates Plot; New 'Naked Society' Evolving

by Jane McHale '66

Combining Ian Fleming's fascination with ingenious conspiracies and Ayn Rand's devotion to individual liberty, Vance Packard tackled the problem of "The Naked Society" in a lecture at Boston College last week.

Speaking under the auspices of the Business of Administration's Loyola Lecture Series, Mr. Packard treated the dangers of business, education and government methods which invade the privacy of the individual and submit his freedom to surveillance. He maintained that scientific advancement in surveillance devices, the growth of investigation as an industry and the attempts of business and government to watch and test their employees were leading to a condition in which all men would be "stripped naked."

The Gadgets of Conspiracy

An account of the intricate clever devices which can spy on society was the principal content of Mr. Packard's speech. Phone-tapping, hidden cameras and microphones, concealed broadcasting units and closed TV circuits were shown to be hidden in hotel rooms, business offices, lighters and bathrooms.

Mr. Packard also treated the invasion of privacy in required personality tests for schools and jobs. He discussed the problems of embarrassing compulsory testing programs used in public school sys-

tems, of executive assessment tests which probed into the private family life of workers, of extensive government security checks and of unnecessary lie-detector tests required of garage mechanics.

According to Mr. Packard, a solution to much infringement lies in stronger legislation. He said that, at the present, business managers can legally eavesdrop on all phone calls made in the building, police officers can seize and search on grounds of "suspicion", organizations can sell names and phone numbers to salesmen, phones can be tapped if the information is used only as a "lead" and not revealed, and lie detector tests can be required of job applicants. He believed that laws to prevent such abuses as well as the inculcation of respect for constitutional rights can alleviate many intrusions on privacy.

While Mr. Packard did describe a problem prevalent in expanding bureaucracies, he seemed to exaggerate "the conspiracy of spying" and did not document sources which proved that his examples were a trend rather than exceptions. In his zealous support of the liberty of the individual, he lost sight of the value of much personality assessment and investigation and interpreted some of his material with a seemingly distorted view.

N.E.T.C. Presents Repertory: Directors Outline New Theatres

"Repertory Theatre in America: The Problem and the Promise" was the theme of the thirteenth annual Convention of the New England Theatre Conference, held last weekend at Tufts University. The Conference is composed of children's, college, community, and professional theatres.

Regarding the growth of the repertory theatre in America as the most significant development in the coming-of-age of the theatre and the arts in America, President Samuel Hirsch invited representatives of four important, newly-established repertory theatres to discuss the specific backgrounds, patterns, and plans. Elliot Norton, Drama Critic for the Boston Record-American and Sun- day Advertiser, moderated the panel discussion between Michael Dewell, Producer of the National Repertory Theatre; Allen Fletcher, Artistic Director, The American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, Stratford, Connecticut; Arthur Lithgow, Executive Director, The

McCarter Theatre of Princeton University; and Nikos Psacharopoulos, Executive Director, The Williams-town Summer Theatre, Williams-town, Massachusetts.

Gard to the Avant-gard

Mr. Dewell, the first speaker, described his company as dedicated to "Class A" (professional) theatre with the aim of becoming truly a national theatre in a vast decentralized U.S.

Founded by Eva La Gallienne, the famous actress of Broadway and circuit, the National Repertory Theatre is trying to become an "establishment" and a setter of standards. In certain respects, this company does not seem to face the transitional problems of finance, audience support, and regional permanence which the other three face. It still relies on the "star" system by which an actor is billed above the play, such as "Richard Burton in Hamlet."

Special Problems with Shakespeare "Stratford history is complicated," said Allen Fletcher, because its founder, Lawrence Langner, a Welshman enriched by the profits of American Theatre, simply wanted to give this country a place comparable to Stratford on Avon and didn't care whether anyone wanted it.

Torn at the outset between setting of Shakespearean standards and merely competing with Broadway, the company was forced to launch a commercial tour to support itself. When the tour failed, the company, rescued by the Ford Foundation, aimed at building a consistent approach to playing Shakespeare.

Double Standard

Arthur Lithgow pointed out that the McCarter Theatre of Princeton, subsidised completely by the University, was converted into a repertory company because the existence of the theatre building was not justified by "one undergraduate romp," the Triangle Show.

Mr. Lithgow went on to say that the basic problem of American theatre is a moral one, that of a double standard. Show business morality is to make money, determined by the American power structure, but the university theatre morality is to lose money, determined by its educational and artistic goals. "The aim of McCarter Theatre," he concluded,

(Continued on page Eight)

Scholar To Speak About Aristotle

At 7:45 Wednesday evening, November 4, Eric Voegelin, Professor of Political Science at the University of Munich, will speak in Pendleton Hall on "Aristotle and the Right by Nature." Professor Voegelin, who left his native Austria with the Nazi occupation to come to the United States, was for many years Distinguished Professor at The Louisiana State University.

The author of numerous books and scores of articles in English and German, Voegelin is most widely known for his multi-volumed work *Order and History*, which seeks to relate the principles of political theory to the philosophy of history. *Order and History* has been praised by scholars as "a monument of this mid-century," as "an epoch-making literary occasion" and as "superior to the work of Toynbee."

This lecture is the first in a projected series of talks and discussions on the general subject of "natural laws". In February a symposium will be held on the subject, details of which will be announced in the near future. The Departments of Biblical History, Philosophy, and Political Science are sponsoring the series.

Miss Webster Discusses Role Of Women In Scientific Field

Miss Eleanor R. Webster, associate professor of Chemistry at Wellesley College and present chairman of the department, spoke at a symposium entitled "American Women in Science and Engineering," sponsored by the Association of Women Students of M.I.T., October 23-24.

The threefold aims of the symposium were to describe the opportunities and problems confronting young women planning professional careers in scientific fields; to stimulate their interest in these fields and to encourage their acceptance by educational institutions and prospective employers; and to review and publicize the achievements and future potential of women in science and engineering.

Interruption of a Career

Miss Webster, in a panel discussion entitled "The Professional Employment of Women in Science and Engineering," discussed the problems facing women who wish to re-enter the scientific field for which they were originally trained, after an interruption in their career or education. She believes that "the mature woman . . . can retain, can find interesting work, and can enjoy both her job and her home."

The major problem facing the individual in science after being away from his field for some time is that of obsolescence. Miss Webster commented that ". . . the problems

faced by the woman in science are further complicated by the fact that creative science is a continuing, progressive enterprise whose rate of growth is unbelievably rapid and whose direction of growth is often unpredictable." This need to be brought up to date necessitates extensive retraining.

Retraining for Employment

As Director of the Wellesley College Institute in Chemistry, Miss Webster is in close contact with the problems of re-educating women in science in order that they may return to productive work in the field.

Wellesley's program of part-time graduate level study leading to the M.A. degree in Chemistry, was initiated this fall. Including part-time study and financial assistance, the program seems to be in the vanguard of a trend across the country of colleges, universities, and industries to focus particularly on the needs of women originally trained in science or engineering.

Miss Webster said that teaching and editing, abstracting and reviewing for technical literature are two of the most rewarding and genuinely significant types of part-time work that the women in science should consider. Experimental research is most satisfying as a full-time career, because at its best, it is all-absorbing and time-consuming, she commented.



Humphrey . . .

(Continued from page One)

Characterising the Republican nominee as the "Pretender to the Presidency," Humphrey called Goldwaterism a doctrine of radicalism which would destroy the social and economic achievements of the Democratic administration. As well as alienating Democrats, Humphrey charged that Goldwater's extremism has divided the Republican party, and that "million of Americans who call themselves Republicans are going to vote for President Lyndon Johnson." "America doesn't like radicalism," he concluded, "America needs the democracy of Lyndon Johnson."

Not Even For Liberty

From the televised gathering, Senator Humphrey drove to the traditional outdoor rally at the G&G restaurant on Blue Hill Avenue at the Dorchester-Mattapan line. A large, pushing, jostling crowd filled the delicatessen and extended out of view of the Senator.

"Who's talking? Who's that?" some people asked when Humphrey began to speak, but when he quoted President Johnson as calling Ward 14 "one of the best darn democratic wards in the country!" they got the message.

Even the Hyphenated

Again tailoring his remarks to the character of the audience, Humphrey presented local candidates, welcomed a representative of the police force, promised protection to minority groups, and praised the high voter participation in the Republic of Israel.

When the loud-speaker system failed, the cheering continued.

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Six Seniors Report on Year Abroad Describe Lives of Study and Travel

by Marjorie Siegel '66

While the class of '68 is adjusting to Wellesley life, six members of the class of '65 are experiencing an interesting readjustment period.

After a Junior Year Abroad which involved "more reading but less studying," education in a foreign tongue, frequent visits to theaters and museums, skiing in Austria, and the challenges of making friends, these students are now back at Wellesley for their senior year.

Study in Three Countries

Susan Hyman, Susan Maycock, Caroline Hartman and Sandra Willett spent their year in France, the first three on the Sweet Briar plan and Sandra on the Smith program. Jean Jackson and Jane Griffith Bryan were on Smith programs in Spain and Italy respectively.

Many of the girls' had to adjust to the different approach to education which they encountered abroad. For example, the three girls on the Sweet Briar plan found that to study art, political science, theater, and French they had to study simultaneously at four different Parisian universities.

European Education Differs

According to Susan Hyman, the French usually study only one discipline on the college level, for they have taken extensive survey courses in all the major fields during high school.

The various universities are more specified as are the courses at each one. Instead of taking a broad course on the 17th century, one must be satisfied to study only one author, and probably only one or two of his works.

Exams More General

In Florence, where Jane studied, courses were also specific in nature, but the final examinations proved far more general. Although lectures would cover only one Italian author, at the exam the student was responsible for the entire history of Italian literature, in detailed as well as broad respects.

As a result, Smith organized classes for the Italian group in which literature, art and history were taught to them separately by Italian professors. Students also then took one course at the regular University. The Spanish year in Madrid, which Jean attended, was similarly conducted.

Felt Freer Academically

In certain ways the junior-year-abroaders in France felt much freer academically than they do in America. Often there were no specific syllabi; occasionally exams were held off until the end of the term; a wide choice of courses at the finest universities were available.

Although Smith organized a more precise schedule for Jean and Jane, these girls also found they had much more free time than they would here.

Theaters, Concerts, Museums

All six girls were able to take advantage of theater, concerts and museums. Susan Maycock noted that in other ways she was much more restricted, however.

"Organization in exams and papers is stressed more than original

thought," she explains, "and students seem readier to take the professors' views."

Classes at the French universities were very impersonal and offered no contact with the teachers and little with French students.

Encountered Closed Society

The girls in France found that making acquaintances was particularly challenging. All four referred to the closed groups which they encountered in Paris and remarked that even French students from outside of Paris find it difficult to become assimilated to Parisian student life.

Sandra explains that "the general attitude to American students is that they're terribly nice, insipid people." Parisian students, however, want "quick, intellectual curiosity" and challenge American students at every turn, although often only in fun.

Sandra managed to meet French student leaders at a foreign students' group; Caroline and Susan Hyman found that the best way to meet students was by becoming part of an athletic group.

Italian Students Agitate

In Italy Jane encountered friendlier people in the villages than in the cities and felt that students in Florence differ from Americans in many ways.

They were primarily politically-minded, were actually sponsored by political parties when running for student government, and would become quite militant about such matters as curriculum change.

Spain More Open

Of all the junior-year-abroaders Jean had the least difficulty in meeting students. In addition to taking courses at the Spanish Institute, she attended two classes at the University of Madrid and through a teacher there learned of a seminar which met twice a week to discuss a variety of subjects.

At the seminar she met many Spanish students, most of whom were very interested in Americans and questioned her on all topics, particularly civil rights.

Housing Varied

Jean also had the most satisfactory living arrangement. She made her home with a widow who was eager to introduce her to people, talk with her, and take her to the theater, while the girls in Paris and Florence found that their landladies were interested only in their rents.

All the girls lived in smaller towns for orientation programs, however, where they found their families tremendously warm and hospitable.

Sees Two Main Advantages

Sandra summed up the value of Jr. Year Abroad in two ways. First of all, she stressed that it "is invaluable to have the practice of the language at this time in your college career and to get a perspective on literature from (native) interpretation and criticism."

Secondly, she feels that "this interim between two years at Wellesley and your senior year here contributes to personal development and gives you a year of independence in which you get rid of laziness by no longer looking just at what is coming up day by day."

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Geophysicist Discuss Earth

Waldo E. Smith, Executive Secretary of the American Geophysical Union, lectured on the "New Era in Geophysics" to a large number of astronomy and geology students, on October 27, 1964. The lecturer, sponsored by the Geology Department, was introduced by Professor Louise Kingsley, chairman of the department, at the evening lecture in Sage Hall.

Mr. Smith began his lecture by showing a film "The Hidden Earth" which dealt with hypotheses about and phenomena of the interior earth. The historical development of the science of geophysics was described in the film, tracing man's earliest methods to detect and record earthquakes up to the present sophisticated means that men now use to map the fissures in the earth's crust, to study the precise composition of the earth's layers, and to support theories about the earth's formation and continuing evolution.

Liquid Core Hypotheses

The present theory held by geophysicists concerning the structure of the earth is the liquid core hypothesis. According to this theory, the earth is made up of three layers: an outer superficial crust, a denser

and thicker mantle layer, and a molten metal core. Past research and measurements have suggested such a hypothesis, but the question cannot be settled until present geophysical research manages to delve even deeper below the earth's surface.

Mr. Smith pointed out the unlimited possibilities for careers in the ever-expanding field of geophysics, a field whose significance has been heightened by the advent of the space-age. When man begins to look outward to other parts of the universe, the quest for knowledge about his own planet, the earth, becomes increasingly vital.

Various sciences that make up the broad field called geophysics are: geodesy, seismology, meteorology, geomagnetism and aeronomy, oceanography, volcanology, geochemistry, petrology, hydrology, tectonophysics, and planetary sciences. The American Geophysical Union promotes all aspects of the geophysical sciences, and tries to encourage the development of this scientific area through initiating and coordinating research on a national and international scale, and by supporting meetings, conferences and scientific publications.

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by Barbara Elden '66

Placement Notices

GEORGE WASHINGTON LAW SCHOOL

Monroe Freedman of George Washington Law School will be at the Placement Office the morning of Friday, November 13. Professor Freedman has been acting assistant with the Educational Planning Committees of the American Bar Association. He will be available to talk with both seniors and undergraduates who are interested in law school about aptitude exams, education in general and George Washington in particular. Students who wish to talk with Professor Freedman may see Mrs. Pittman in the Placement Office by November 6th for an appointment.

EARLY ADMISSION HARVARD MAT

The applications for early admission for the programs in elementary education and secondary education at Harvard are now available at the Placement Office. Students may secure them from Mrs. Pittman. Applications must be returned to the Placement Office no later than Monday, November 16.

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Special On-Campus Peace Corps Placement Test will be held on **November 14 at 8:30 a.m. in Room 222 of Founders.** The closing date for application is **Monday noon, November 2.** Students who wish to take this exam may sign up in the Placement Office with Mrs. Pittman.

MAT — OBERLIN COLLEGE

Mrs. Ira S. Steinberg of Oberlin College will be in the Placement Office tomorrow morning to talk with seniors interested in applying for admission to their programs for elementary teaching and secondary school teaching. Please sign up with Mrs. Pittman in the Placement Office for an appointment.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Mrs. Adelaide Deutsch, OTR, of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University will be at the Placement Office on Friday morning, November 13. Mrs. Deutsch, Associate in Occupational Therapy will be glad to talk with seniors and undergraduates about her profession and the programs at Columbia including "Summer Experience in Occupational Therapy." Students who wish to talk with Mrs. Deutsch may see Mrs. Pittman in the Placement Office by November 6th for an appointment.

Davis Paintress Decks the Hall; Qualifies As "Artist in Residence"

by Barbara Elden '66

A new look is taking over the inside, as well as the outside, of Davis, at least on the fourth floor. Instead of the familiar prints and assorted bulletin boards, the hall is now lined with large, bright oil paintings.

Laura Grosch '67 is innovator of this change. Having covered her own walls with her exciting paintings and still having more left over, she has graced her hall with some of her largest pictures. The effect in both the room and the hall is delightful and refreshing, giving the impression of something completely removed from the college atmosphere.

'Artist in Residence'

Laura, who sold about ten of her paintings last year, qualifies for the title of Davis' "artist in residence." As a practicing artist she has not limited her talents to her painting. Her room is a marvel of creativity. In the middle of the room hangs a fish mobile of wild pinks, blues, greens, red and oranges. Sweeping arabesques forming complicated designs which her friends call "promotive baroque" decorate her pink and orange pillows. A large easel, on which rests a newly finished picture, is the most prominent piece of furniture in the room.

Most of Laura's paintings are expressionistic. "Sometimes I express what I feel. Sometimes I express the exact opposite of what I feel. I am too sad to paint a sad picture so I paint a happy one," she explained.

Follows Many Styles

Almost without exception, they are large and brightly colored. She uses color powerfully, either unleashing many vibrant colors or limiting her palette to variations of one hue. She does not identify with one style so "there is no unity of style, just experimentation. I feel frustrated," she continued, "because there are so many things to try."

Her subject matter, as her style, admits to no single classification. Often it has symbolic meanings. She painted one picture called "Julia's Dream" which was based on just that — a dream that her friend Julia had. Human figures or faces are also important to her. Now she is getting her inspirations from the works of the Pacific Northwest Indians.

Interested In Indian Art

She commented that she got interested in Indian art because she had to make a birthday present for her father, who can't stand her "primitive baroque" with its arabesques and bright colors.

She jokingly added "My parents don't hang my paintings. That's why I go wild here. I can hang them everywhere!"

Imaginative and Fanciful

Having started as a very young child, painting to Laura is now an inseparable part of life. Although she herself admitted that "when you are young you aim toward representation," her picture even during these early years were imagina-

tive and fanciful. A china animal collection, started when she was four, provided the first things she drew. Later, when she was working with her teacher on landscapes, Laura noted, "I would paint my little china animals into my green landscapes."

During her junior high years Laura gave up painting because "it wasn't the cool thing to do." Her high school had a loosely structured art department. "You could just go and paint an hour a day," she explained. "If you needed her or wanted to ask a question, the teacher would come but in general she didn't interfere." Now her room is equipped with all her supplies and she can paint whenever she feels like it.

Needed Encouragement

"Someone had to appreciate my

art," she pointed out. When her tenth grade teacher did, she was well on her way to a career in the field. "I want to paint but I don't know exactly how I am going to do it. I am majoring in art history because I feel you have to make a definite commitment because there is only a certain amount of life." Laura's courses in art history are also affecting her style. "I never thought about depth until last year," she conceded.

Laura likes her paintings and likes to have people see them. She values their criticisms as much as their praise. "Artists are in a very difficult position," Laura concluded. "We like our pictures. You have to have confidence in yourself but you don't want to have to sell yourself to get this confidence."

Dr. Cox Stresses Interrelation Of Christianity and Marxism

"Do you really believe that religion will disappear when Communism is perfect?" Dr. Harvey Cox once asked an East German Marxist friend of his. "Yes, of course," came the reply, "but it will take another 2,000 years."

Dr. Cox, Assistant Professor of Theology and Culture at Andover Newton Theological School, spoke at Wellesley College on the "Dialogue Between Marxism and Christianity" as part of the chapel sponsored Interfaith Forum on October 23. His knowledge of the problem is based on personal experience he had working on an assignment from the World Council of Churches from August 1962 until August 1963. After the Berlin wall went up only non-Germans found it possible to cross Checkpoint Charlie from West to East Berlin. Men like Dr. Cox served as liaisons between the divided halves of this "world in microcosm" — in canicature; West Berlin more obviously and ostentatiously capitalistic than the West, and East Berlin focusing and emphasizing all the faults of Communism.

From this vantage point he observed that state of religion in Communist East Germany — religion predominately Protestant because the Jews were murdered during World War II and there have been few German Catholics since Luther's day. Although traditional parish church membership is declining, both because of a general tendency for secularization in modern society, and the added pressures of an anti-church government, there are new forms of religious life emerging in East Germany. The growing concern of young Christians with Bible studies, community education and social improvement indicate that Christianity has a future.

When asked how it is possible to

be a Christian in a Marxist society, one German retorted to Dr. Cox, "And how is it possible to be a Christian anywhere? By the grace of God!" Living with the idea of communism is not the overriding concern of young East Germans today. (Dr. Cox even pointed out their typical interest in sex.) They are thinking more practically about their relationships as Christians to Communists — to individual people, not ideologies.

Struggle Between God and Satan

Dr. Cox discussed a half dozen prevalent views on the question. First, there are men who have a theological acceptance of Communism as the weapon God uses to chastize mankind for the faults of the church and the sins of the German people. Others see Communism as the work of the Devil and therefore the Christianity-Marxist conflict as the struggle between God and Satan. But these views are not popular among the youth.

Youth criticizes those East Germans who flee. The young Christians do not plan to escape or even to change the system. They have never known complete political freedom and so cannot miss it. East Berlin is their home and they want to stay there. Besides, as one student said, "If we all leave how will the Communists ever hear the Gospel?"

Inner Migration

They also look upon inner migration as a betrayal. The inner migrants remain physically in East Berlin but their minds emigrate. This is not a solution to any problem, believes Dr. Cox. The answer is seen in critical participation in the dialogue between Marxism and Christianity. For this, the Christians must

(Continued on page Seven)

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Katharine Kolb '66, piano

Journalist Discusses China, Urges Change in Viet Nam

Stressing that current events should be viewed as a result of historic forces and not individual responsibility, Mr. Willem L. Oltmans spoke on "China's Wooing of the Afro-Asians" at the Ford Hall Forum at Jordan Hall on Sunday, Oct. 25. A Dutch journalist, Mr. Oltmans has traveled extensively in Communist China, Cuba, Indonesia and Africa.

Mr. Oltmans said that the Communists took over China because "the people were exhausted and them." According to Mr. Oltmans the same thing has happened in Viet Nam where the Vietnamese have been "constantly at war for the last 23 years."

"Either lick them or get out," Mr. Oltmans ordered the audience several times, saying that the American soldiers he talked to in Viet Nam are "disgusted at risking their lives every day when they know that the country is not behind them." While disclaiming any interest in United States party politics, Mr. Oltmans said that in order to win the war we must bomb the supply lines and attack, instead of waiting for the enemy to shoot first.

Giving brief sketches of the balance between democracy and communism in all areas of the world, Mr. Oltmans concluded that "only by a study of the forces in history will we know what is happening in South-east Asia, Africa, and Latin America." As an example of the difficulty of perceiving what is happening in a country, he explained that Cuba had the second highest per capita income in Latin America before the revolution, even though its economy was "rotten."

Struggling Nations

"Turmoil is not a creation of international communism," Mr. Oltmans explained and blamed it instead on struggling economies and lack of education. According to him, the Peace Corps' services afford the best U.S. aid to these impoverished countries.

Comparing the political quarrels today with the religious struggles of the Middle Ages, Mr. Oltmans said that just as the Christians learned to exist peacefully with other religious groups, the United States "will have to accept that there are different political systems in the world without wanting to cut their throats necessarily."

Johnson...

(Continued from page One)

Johnson, with only a few Goldwater and Volpe interlopers, was politely restrained in its enthusiasm. The name of Kennedy alone brought consistent applause — whether it was John or Ted or Joan Kennedy. The young Senator's wife Joan, who spoke before the President, expressed her husband's regret that he could not be present. References by the other speakers to her as the "gracious" and "magnificent" Mrs. Kennedy brought cheers and whistles from the audience.

Rigid Security

Security measures were everywhere evident. Prior to the President's arrival, intensely white spotlights slid slowly over every window of the buildings facing the square. The buildings were locked long before the President arrived, and only authorized people were allowed to remain in them during the rally.

Behind and above the President, policemen peered from the long curtained windows of the Federal Reserve Bank. Police had rigidly prevented passage beyond the barricades that enclosed the speakers' platform and the reserved seats. Only special passes were honored.

Above the Federal Reserve Bank that overlooked the platform the American flag hung at half-mast in com-

memoration of late ex-President Herbert Hoover.

Wellesley Girls for Bellotti

A bus transported about 10 Wellesley students to the Bellotti headquarters early in the afternoon where they were outfitted in hats and ribbons and given first places on the public side of the police lines.

Since Boston is considered pledged to Johnson, the President's appearance was essentially a means of boosting local Democratic candidates, especially gubernatorial contender Francis X. Bellotti. Bellotti's staff instructed the "Bellotti girls" wearing hats and ribbons to raise their Bellotti-LBJ signs and cheer whenever Bellotti's name was mentioned.

A brief speech by Governor Endicott "Chub" Peabody endorsing candidate Bellotti was another strategic move. Governor Peabody had intended to run for a second term until Bellotti defeated him in the September primary.

But President Johnson's adulation was the core of the rally. Referring to the "Austin-to-Boston" pact begun four years ago, he said, "I used to think Boston was known as the home of beans and cod," said the President. "But I hope next week it will be known as the home of the Kennedys and the Johnsons."

Clearly, President Johnson "made the day," but the Kennedys won it.

Lowell...

his feeling that "there is not the least reason for optimism about the future — there has never been a time when people were liable to damage so much of life."

Although short, the poems were very dense, rich with vivid and complex images that held their meaning by degrees, on reading and re-reading. The natural and man-made worlds are blended inseparably. "Fall 1961."

In a meaningful play on words, "July in Washington" describes "The elect, the elected, they come here bright as dimes and die dish-evelled and soft."

Robert Lowell is one of the outstanding American poets of our generation, and the reading was a welcome reunion for his admirers and a good introduction for those not familiar with his poetry.

SHARP GIRLS WANTED

Our company presently plans to publish a book surveying the political attitudes of college students on college campuses throughout the U.S. We are presently in need of several attractive, personable girls (jr. or sr. preferred) with an interest in politics to spend about 5 hours for 3 weeks in Nov./Dec. interviewing their friends and other college students on their political opinions from prepared question forms. Salary is \$5.00/hr. Work is challenging, interesting and only for responsible, mature individuals. In this work you will be working with a young, dedicated recent graduate of political science at Oxford University. To arrange an interview in N.Y.C. call Mr. Greenberg 212-MU 3-8806 or write Monarch Press, Inc., 387 Park Ave. So., N.Y. 16, N.Y.

PHI BETA KAPPA

SENIORS

Pamela Anderson
Patricia Eberle Crunden
(Mrs. Robert M.)
Susan Fromson
Virginia McConn
Diane Pelkas
Margaret Sloane
Donna Weistrop
Jean Wilbur

SOPHOMORE PRIZE

Avis Diamond

Dr. Cox...

(Continued from page Six)

be prepared with careful and complete knowledge of Marxist doctrine. They must ask questions and be prepared to answer questions. They have no use for the older theologians, those who remember the Church in the days of the Kaiser, the Weimar Republic and Naziism and argue that it will continue to exist under any circumstances. These "Four-Wheel Christians," looking upon church as a place to come on four-wheeled baby-carriages for baptism, in wedding cars for the marriage ceremony, and in a hearse for funerals, find few followers among the new generation.

Common Interest in Franz Kafka

Recently the bridge between the Communists and the Christians is being made ironically enough by the writings of a German speaking Czech Jew, Franz Kafka, who died 40 years ago in the ghetto of Prague. Kafka's works, prohibited for so many years as decadent and bourgeois are now being mutually discussed by Marxists and the Church for they pose questions which threaten them both.

Dr. Cox believes that this discussion and argumentation, no matter what causes it, is the best thing possible for Christianity in East Germany. There are frustrations and set-backs for the Church, but the tension which keeps it actively thinking, and the continued possibility for dialogue can only lead to development — both for Marxism and for a new Christianity.

Theater...

(Continued from page Two)

Pinter's characters are better developed and far more convincing than Saroyan's. Beneath their respectable upper-class exterior lies something strange and frightening, and it is this something which is effectively explored by both the actors and playwright. Paul Benedict as Edward is properly pompous - his basic brutality is symbolized in the opening scene where he scalds a wasp who has crept into the marmalade. Bronia Stefan, playing Flora, conveys well the conflict between the respectable exterior and the hollow interior of her character.

Who?

Pinter's them may not seem as universal and vital as Saroyan's but it is better realized, both in the mind of the author and in the play itself. The central question posed by the play is "Who is the old matchseller? Perhaps the answer is 'He is what the other characters want him to be.'"

Promise

Whatever the respective merits of "Talking to You" and "A Slight Ache," it is impossible to ignore the excellent technical production and the fine acting of the Theatre Company of Boston. With plays by Camus, Cummings, Brecht, and Ibsen in the offing, it should continue to present some of the finest entertainment in the Boston area.

Societies Welcome This Fall's Members

AGORA

SENIORS:

Nan Dana
Sharon Hoberts
Juniors:
Elizabeth Bardeen
Kathleen Crane
Sindy Foose
Sally Gregory
Sherry Holland
Robin Ladd

Susan Hyman
Jean Jackson

Marcia Joslyn
Karen Pfeiffer

Laurie Langdon
Judy Mazo
Agnes Pearson
Judy Peller
Elizabeth Reed
Nancy Remage
AKX

Pat Schneider
Suzanne Slesin
Suzanne Storey
Joan Talbot
Gloria Webb
Sharon Whelan

SENIORS:

Ann Bergren
Jane Cloudsley
JUNIORS:
Ellen Boneparth
Beth Chapin
JoAnne Chester
Betsy Eldredge
Sally Engle
Mary Ellen Fischer
Judy Forman

Judy Droitcour
Ann Hurst

Sarah Kelly
Ellen Washington

Susan Goodwin
Ginny Greze
Gail Hammond
Karen Lebaeqz
Carla Parrott
Irene Peuit
Betsy Priestly
PHI SIGMA

Pat Sexton
Sally Swigert
Sherry Walker
Carolyn White
Susan Whitehouse
Sally Wickham

SENIORS:

Sue Fox
Joyce Hodgson
Ginny Jorgenson
JUNIORS:
Mary Ann Adzarito
Cheryl Ashton
Joan Barkhorn
Amy Bright
Georgia Brady

Carol Kelley
Corinne Praus
Jan Saalfeld

Audrey Soller
Janet Stone
Carolyn Tillghast

Gail Carlsen
Diane Drobnis
Jutta Klein
Jeanne Lindholm
June Milton
Debbie Quarles
SHAKESPEARE

Molly Spitzer
Sherry Stanton
Addie Shropshire
Heather Symmes
Jane Whitehead

SENIORS:

Susan Beidler
Jo Bergen
Chesley Duncan
JUNIORS:
Jean Borgatti
Margaret Carde
Louisa Cook
Lee Dennison
Nancy Felder

Ellen Hurst
Selma Landen
Barbara Leep

Mary Jo Sanna
Cathy Simon
Pam Walker

Linda Harnfeld
Eileen Ray Kohl
Nancy Lynn Ober
Annie Pearl Releford
Berit Roberg
TZE

Cynthia Salten
Ann Schultze
Sara Stoker
Alice Tepper
Chris Whitbeck

SENIORS:

Judy Cooper
Bobby Jacobson
Chloee Kasselberg
JUNIORS:
Barbara Beatty
Peg Campbell
Di Chapman
Libbet Dunlop
Laurie Follansbee
Janice Hardy

Kim Kelly
Pam Marsters
Muffie Ison
Emily Leonard
Jane McHale
Chris Miller
Liz Sears
ZA

Joan McDonald
Lin Shute
Lucy Wells

SENIORS:

Sue Andrews
Robin Crossley
Juli Hudson
JUNIORS:
Alison Barker
Kathleen Broome
Alice Chiang
Elinor Gammon
Ann Halstren
Anne Hanford

Marni King
Diane Pelkus

Pat Swinehart
Kei Uramatsu
Sandra Willett

Jayne Kanter
Karen Kazak
Rosemary Metrailler
Caroline Playter
Paula Powers

Brenda Ratcliffe
Gretchen Shafer
Adrienne Sullivan
Sandra Williams
Pam Worden
Eve Youngstrom

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A panoramic point-of view reveals the bleatsball players — both victors and victims arrayed calmly on the battleground after the fray.

by Karen Rosenthal '67

Blue Battlers Turn Redmen Green As 'We' Extort Bleets for Mercy

Wellesley won its eighth consecutive victory in the hotly-contested annual Dartmouth-Wellesley bleatsball game this Saturday in the Quad. The final score, as reported to *News* by the top-hatted referee, was a decisive 7-5, though the Dartmouth team was reported to take the blistering defeat bravely.

In an exclusive interview with veteran player Leslie Pickering '67, *News* learned that the game was even rougher than usual this year. Miss Pickering, who swings a mean flag stick herself, was willing to explain some of the action. "Wellesley won," she revealed, "by getting the bleatsball into the blargon basket more times than the other team."

One of the most exciting moments of the game was when Debbie Lee '65 single handedly scored a "climax" for her team in the face of rugged opposition. Miss Lee retired from the play soon afterwards. Other players were disqualified, or "rendered oblivious" when a furious tackle resulted in members of both squads loosing their flag sticks.

The Dartmouth team, made up of members of Alpha Chi Alpha (the former Alpha Chi Rho gone local) left the Quad battered and beaten. Now, if Wellesley beat Dartmouth and Dartmouth beat Harvard, shouldn't Wellesley...



by Karen Rosenthal '67

Weekly Calendar

CAMPUS

Thursday, October 29 — Required meeting for class of '68 at 4:15 p.m. in Pendleton.

Friday, October 30 — The Synchronized Swim Symposium, sponsored by Swim Club, will be held at the Recreation Building pool in the evening.

Mrs. Anne Ross Fairbanks, former national diving champion, will give a lecture demonstration at the Diving Clinic at 4:40 p.m. in the Recreation Building.

Saturday, October 31 — Swim Symposium will continue through the morning and afternoon.

The Outing Club will sponsor a square dance at 8:00 p.m. in Alum Ballroom. Admission 75c at the door.

Sunday, November 1 — This week's Dorm Concert will be given in Severance at 2:00 p.m.

Wednesday, November 4 — Professor Eric Vogelien, formerly of the University of Munich, will lecture on "Aristotle and the Right By Nature" in Pendleton at 7:45.

MUSIC

On Saturday, October 31, Doc Watson, Bill Monroe and his Bluegrass Boys will give a concert of traditional country and bluegrass music at Jordan Hall.

Young French pianist Eric Heidsieck makes his New England debut at the De Cordova Museum on Saturday, October 31.

Thursday, October 29 — "Civil Rights — 1964" is the Harvard Law School Forum topic. Whitney M. Young, Jr. Executive Director of the National Urban League will speak at 7:00 p.m.

Friday, October 30 — Nathaniel Branden will give a lecture on Ayn Rand, authoress of *Atlas Shrugged*

and *The Fountainhead*, at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge at 7:30 p.m. The title of the speech is "Principles of Objectivism: The Philosophy of Ayn Rand."

Saturday, October 31 — The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is holding a lecture entitled "Survey of Collections: Ancient Greece From Pericles to Alexander" at 11 a.m.

Sunday, November 1 — Walt Kelly will speak on political extremism at Ford Hall Forum at 8:00 p.m.

MUSEUMS

The Boston Fine Arts is continuing its special exhibition of Toulouse-Lautrec. In addition, the Frederick Law Olmsted and the Max Beckman exhibits will be on display through November 15.

MOVIES

Astor — *LILITH* starring Jean Seberg continues.

Exeter — *MURDER AHOY* with Margaret Ruthford.

Capri — *ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO*, a powerful and beautiful commentary on our time — not to be missed.

Saxon — the long-time Broadway hit *MY FAIR LADY*.

Gary — Audrey Hepburn in *MARY POPPINS*.

Park Square — *SEDUCED AND ABANDONED*.

Wellesley Hills — *THE CHALK GARDEN* with Deborah Kerr and Hayley Mills, also *THE ISLAND of the BLUE DOLPHIN* through October 31.

THEATER

At the Charles Playhouse, "TOUCH OF A POET" continues.

Now playing at the Hotel Bostonian Theater are two plays: Saroyan's *TALKING TO YOU* and Pinter's *A SLIGHT ACHE*.

On October 29, *A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE* opens at Harvard's Loeb Theatre.

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Gregory Peck - Anthony Quinn in "BEHOLD A PALE HORSE"
7 days beginning Wed., Nov. 4
Richard Burton, Deborah Kerr
Ava Gardner - Sue Lyon in "The NIGHT of the IGUANA"

Break-down of Student Ballots

by crucial states

New York—43 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
37—1965	86.8%	13.2%	
53—1966	92.6%	7.4%	
49—1967	79.6%	20.4%	
54—1968	66.7%	33.3%	
Over-all	80.8%	19.2%	
Massachusetts—14 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
31—1965	83.9%	16.1%	
30—1966	90.0%	10.0%	
29—1967	79.3%	20.7%	
23—1968	73.9%	26.1%	
Over-all	82.3%	17.7%	
California—40 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
8—1965	75.0%	25.0%	
12—1966	91.7%	8.3%	
11—1967	81.8%	18.2%	
21—1968	61.9%	38.1%	
Over-all	75.0%	25.0%	
Pennsylvania—29 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
16—1965	87.9%	12.5%	
17—1966	94.1%	5.9%	
17—1967	88.2%	11.8%	
16—1968	81.7%	18.3%	
Over-all	87.9%	12.1%	

N.E.T.C. . . .

(Continued from page Three)

"is to provide a living library of significant moments in theatre over a four-year period."

In the afternoon session, Harold Clurman, Executive Director of Lincoln Center Repertory Theatre, said, "We can say that we have no theatre at all today. All of us at Lincoln Center are apprentices." This seems to echo the opinion of the many actors, producers, and directors who have left or bypassed Broadway to form repertory theatres all over America.

N.Y. Politics . . .

(Continued from page One)

While the Liberal Party usually endorses the Democratic ticket except for a few local offices, the Conservatives have their own slate of candidates for the office of Senator and on down the political ladder. The Conservatives will undoubtedly split away some of the Republican vote from the regular party candidates, and this has been another source of worry to Republicans.

The outcome of New York's elections this year will have an important effect on the future of the state's politics. A defeat for Keating would seriously upset the ranks of the moderate Republicans who will both have to find new personalities for candidates and strengthen their organization. A Kennedy victory would also turn the tables to some extent

Illinois—26 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
13—1965	100.0%	00.0%	
13—1966	76.9%	23.1%	
18—1967	61.1%	38.9%	
12—1968	83.3%	16.7%	
Over-all	81.8%	18.2%	
Michigan—21 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
3—1965	100.0%	00.0%	
5—1966	100.0%	00.0%	
11—1967	72.7%	27.3%	
9—1968	88.9%	11.1%	
Over-all	85.7%	14.3%	
Ohio—26 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
10—1965	100.0%	00.0%	
10—1966	80.0%	20.0%	
15—1967	80.0%	20.0%	
20—1968	60.0%	40.0%	
Over-all	76.4%	23.6%	
New Jersey—17 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
10—1965	60.0%	40.0%	
19—1966	84.2%	15.8%	
26—1967	80.8%	19.2%	
19—1968	68.4%	31.6%	
Over-all	75.7%	24.3%	
Texas—25 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
9—1965	100.00%	00.0%	
7—1966	57.1%	42.9%	
4—1967	100.0%	00.0%	
11—1968	36.4%	63.6%	
Over-all	67.7%	32.3%	
South*—117 electoral votes			
Class	Johnson	Goldwater	
21—1965	85.7%	14.3%	
32—1966	87.5%	12.5%	
36—1967	63.9%	36.1%	
42—1968	57.1%	42.9%	
Over-all	70.9%	29.1%	
Foreign			
11	90.9%	9.1%	
Johnson Goldwater			

*Includes: — Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia.

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